

# INFORMATION REPORT

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## Relief and Evacuation of North Korean Refugees

- On 27 September 1951 at a meeting of the staff members of the provincial committees of the North Korean Labor Party, the Committee on Measures for the Relief of North Korean Refugees (Puk Chosun Pinan Min Tae Ch'aek Ui Won Hoe) was established, with KIM Ho (金 浩) as chairman, to allocate rice rations to the more than one million refugees in North Korea. Approximately 40 percent of these refugees were living in factories, offices, or schools; of the remainder, one-half had been evacuated to Manchuria and one-half had been moved to rented homes or homes already occupied.<sup>1</sup> Seventy percent of the persons living near the capitals of the provinces of North Hamkyong and South Hamkyong were refugees. Deputy chairman of the relief committee were KWON Tae-kuk (權 泰 國) and CHI In-suk (池 仁 植). Relief committees were to be organized in each county of the provinces of South Hamkyong, South Pyongan, North Hamkyong, and North Pyongan. The committees granted two lop of rice and two yards of white bleached cloth to each refugee on the date of resettlement. The rice ration was continued for 15 days. Two similar rice rations for each refugee were to be distributed between November 1951 and March 1952.
- On 10 October civilian residents of Wonsan (127-27, 39-09) (CU-6634),<sup>2</sup> Anbyon (127-31, 39-03) (CU-7223), Tongch'on (127-54, 38-34) (DU-0505), and Kosong (128-19, 38-40) (DT-4180) were evacuated to an area north of Chongpyong-gun (127-11, 39-55) (CV-4520). Headquarters of the North Korean police and the detachment of the Ministry of Social Security at Onch'on-ni (127-04, 38-52) (CU-2203), which directed the evacuation from Kosong, ordered the evacuees to move along a mountain path because the principal road to Chongpyong-gun had been lined with mines. Chinese Communist troops were concentrated near Anbyon.<sup>3</sup>

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3. By 23 October evacuation of the residents of Anbyon, Munch'on (127-17, 39-17) (CU-5249), Yonghung (127-14, 39-13) (CU-4879), and Wonsan to South Hamkyong Province and of the residents of T'ongch'on and Kodang (127-36, 38-27) (CU-7856) to Kangwon Province was to have been completed. The evacuation pattern used divided each village into three or four groups. The southernmost group moved first and the northernmost group last. Refugees, expected to travel on foot between four and twelve kilometers each day, carried food for two months, bedding, and clothing. Men between the ages of 16 and 46 served as evacuation guards.
4. By late November more than one-half of the residents of Kyongwon (130-09, 42-49) (EC-2441), Kyonghung (130-30, 42-35) (FC-2315), Musan (129-13, 42-14) (EB-1875), Chongsong (129-48, 42-46) (EC-6535), Unsong-gun (129-55, 42-55) (EC-7551), and Kapsan (128-17, 41-05) (DA-4048) had been evacuated to the border area near T'unghua Hsien (125-57, 41-43) and to the Northeast District, which includes the province of Sungiang, the Chiamussu area, and part of Kirin province. Persons not evacuated were to be mobilized.
5. In early December inhabitants of an area approximately 60 kilometers north of Kosong near Ch'u-dong (126-56, 38-51) (CU-2102) were evacuated in three groups. The three groups were the families of persons who had resettled in the south, farmers, and party members and left-wing persons. Party members and left-wing persons were moved to Kowon (127-15, 39-26) (CU-4966); persons in the other two groups were evacuated to a cave at Ch'ang-gol, approximately three kilometers west of Yultong-ni (127-44, 39-04) (CU-9025), to polish grain.

Disposition of Party Members and Collaborators, Chongp'yong-gun

6. By the end of October 1951 citizens in the Chongp'yong-gun (127-11, 39-55) (CV-4520) area had been grouped by administrative officials on the basis of each individual's activity at the time of the United Nations advance in the late fall of 1950. The distinctions were as follows:
  - a. Reliable labor party members holding office, who retreated at the time of the advance; for example, Yi Chong-ik, formerly principal of the Third Primary School at Sinsang-ni (127-23, 39-55) (CV-6219) and appointed supervisor of education at Chongp'yong-gun.
  - b. Unreliable labor party members, undeserving of office and meriting punishment through failure to retreat at the time of the advance; for example, KIM Yong-pok, a woman, 45 years old, expelled from the party and dismissed as president of the Hamkyong Women's Normal College and chairman of the South Hamkyong Women's Committee.
  - c. Persons not members of the labor party but later admitted to the party and appointed to office; these persons did not retreat at the time of the advance; for example, KIM Sun-nam, a woman, 22 years old, formerly a teacher at the First Primary School, Sinsang-myon (127-24, 39-40) (CU-6392), and promoted to the position of instructor in a primary school, Mansan-myon (127-22, 39-37) (CU-6086).
  - d. Persons not members of the labor party who neither retreated at the time of the advance nor assisted the United Nations forces and subsequently admitted to the labor party and appointed to a government position; for example, KIM Pyong-su, 23 years old, formerly a teacher at the Sinsang Girls' Middle School, Chongp'yong-gun, and promoted to the position of instructor at the Kwangtok Girls' Middle School, Chongp'yong-gun.

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Persons who assisted the United Nations forces, including those who had been connected with the death of a party member, those who had worked with a public security unit or other administrative unit, and those who were "reactionaries"; for example, in the first case, KIM Yon-p'il, 35 years old, head of a public security unit, and subsequently sentenced to death; in the second case, the father of KIM Pyong-won, a resident of Yongung-ni (127-20, 39-42) (CU-5795), formerly acting head of Setok-myon, subsequently declared not guilty; and in the third case, the mother of HONGI Sun-ai, who assaulted the wife of the chairman of the village committee and was subsequently punished by confinement to her home for one month. Persons who had been associated with a public security unit or other administrative unit were in every case judged by a community assembly.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. In late July 1951 North Korean refugees were concentrated in the Namvang (129-51, 42-58) (EC-6957) and Sangsambong (129-47, 42-41) (EC-6425) areas. Individuals were paying 500 won to smugglers for transport and illegal entry to Manchuria. [REDACTED]

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3. [REDACTED] Comment. On 23 August 1951 refugees from the Honsan area were being forcibly evacuated to Manchuria on the road between Pungshan (128- , 40-49) (DA-2818) and Honsanjin (128-11, 41-24) (DA-3283), as [REDACTED]

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3. [REDACTED] Comment. On 4 December, according to another governmental agency, a North Korean artillery training institute was in a village near Anbyon.

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4. [REDACTED] Comment. The rank of instructor is immediately beneath that of the principal of the school. The instructor is responsible for the political indoctrination of the students.